THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 174. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853. PRICE, Dns. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Outside* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Outside*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.
Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.
The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Fogg & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and Mr. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, Jn.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

2d. And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for. FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. D. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RIEGUIR, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED.
—PRICE $1.—

A REPRINT from the *Herald* of an Extract from the BISHOP OF VICTORIA'S Charge to the Anglican Clergy, on the National Religion of China, as Illustrative of the proper word for translating "God" into the Chinese language, delivered at Shanghai October 20th, 1853.

Herald Office, 26th Oct., 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS of the T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nan-king—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED,

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YBARS & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN PROPERTY, called the SHANGHAI PARK, containing 81-*Mow,* 7-*le,* 4-*fun,* 4-*hoos,* will be sold in one Lot. The land is well raised, turfed and partially fenced, and contains a small Chinese FRAME-HOUSE.

Tenders from purchasers will be received by the Secretary to the Shanghai Park Society.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprises about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., "*Tilbury Fort*"—*Wind against tide,* and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, "*The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid.*"

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

FIGURE from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., "*The Three Boxes*" *from Moliere's* "*Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

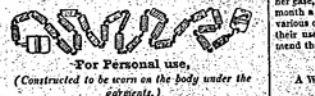
Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities,* &c., &c.; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each;

Also, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fevers and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Huddersfield, near Huddersfield, dated May 21st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic humours. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time; that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 13th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnott, of Brockhouse, Lockton Wood, Scarboro', dated April 19th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in one of the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Corns (Soft),	Glandular ses,	Swellings,
Bunions,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Contracted Tendons,	Piles,	Sore-heads,
Sand-Piles,	and Stiff Joints.	Rheumatism,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,		Scalds,	Ulcers,
Chiego-foot,		Wounds	
Elephantiasis,		Sore Nipples,	Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 5s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, wife of Rev. GEORGE PEARCY, on the 22nd instant, of a daughter.

(*No. 28.*) CIRCULAR.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 21st November, 1853.

H. M.'s Consul begs to remind British Subjects who have taken out Consular Certificates, or Papers that these are to be returned to this Office on delivery of the produce to which they relate.

It is to the neglect to comply with this requisition, in various instances that he must attribute the detention of certain boats, which he is informed are delayed inland by the Imperialists, until a Chinese Official pass can be produced, on the plea that several of those issued by H. M.'s Consul have fallen into wrong hands.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To THE BRITISH MERCANTILE
COMMUNITY, *Shanghae.*

THE *Lady Mary Wood,* brought up the Mail on Thursday last, and letters were delivered same evening. She will sail on Wednesday next, at two o'clock P.M.

CARGO—Per *Lady Mary Wood,*—Patna, 300 chests,—Malwa, 270½ chests,—and $1,554,537.

THE moral and religious character of the Chinese Rebellion will receive additional light from the letter of Dr. Medhurst published in this day's issue. A soldier of Tae-ping-wang's army, after being for two years a follower of the fortunes of the new dynasty—at length recoiling from the moral restraints imposed upon his unsubdued passions—deserts to the imperialists two months ago and at last joins the besieging camp off Shanghae. From the testimony of various missionaries who have conversed with him, he appears to be a man of little education and knowledge: but his account of the state of matters at Nanking may be regarded as that of a person who had no object in employing deception. The wonderful character of the movement, as we now gain a more intimate view of its detailed portions, equals or surpasses the conjectures of its most sanguine observers. It is a spectacle little short of the marvellous to picture even in imagination a vast host, which according to the narrator's statements must be great beyond any estimate hitherto made—drawn together by no hopes of plunder nor schemes of lawlessness—but everywhere along their line of march from the Southern provinces gathering new elements of physical and moral strength—men attracted by novel aspirations and sustained by the truths of religion—women fighting by the side of men in the cause of civil liberty and religious propagandism—the ordinary bliss of domestic life sacrificed, and nuptial ties temporarily severed under the special emergency of the time and in the undoubting prospect of the cessation of these restraints amid the consummation of impending victory. We hear of a course of moral discipline and a code of sumptuary laws—a common table—one common daily religious worship—a seventh day held sacred—services publicly held and sermons solemnly delivered. We see the smoking of tobacco and opium,—the drinking of wine—profligacy, lust, gambling, lying, quarrelling subdued by the force of daily example and law. Idolatry and superstition are put to flight:—the pagan priesthood hide their head:—books of the Confucian, the Buddhist and the Taouist sects are alike proscribed:—the Christian books of Tae-ping-wang himself, or christianized and adapted editions of the Confucian classics are alone allowed. No physical compulsion is employed (for our native eye-witness is clear on this point) in leading men to enbrace the worship of the one God (Shang-te); voluntary accessions alone swell their number; religious profession is a *sine quâ non* of brotherhood; and if any persons object, they are free to go elsewhere. The Secret Societies, the plague of Chinese government—found no congenial atmosphere in the religious host of Tae-ping-wang. They appear first to have doubted, rebelled, and at length opposed; and their prompt extermination is a proof of the moral determination and prestige of the chief of the new empire. The Southern Capital of Nanking (the same informant relates) is now called TEEN-KING—the "Celestial Capital"—no slight evidence of the intended policy of concentrating their forces in Nanking and making it the central capital of the regenerated empire.

Such self-sacrifice, such ardour in the cause of political and religious emancipation—such a superiority to the ordinary low grovelling passions and propensities of the Chinese—startle and surprise us alike by their novelty and moral grandeur. Such a movement is an intellectual—yea a *moral*—nay more a *religious* revolution such as the world has never witnessed: and we have such auguries of success as no ordinary cause could suggest. That it is the work of Satanic agency to break down idolatry and to build up the temple of morality and decorum—no one will easily believe. If it be the work of God himself (as our own belief decides with a growing bias) then we may assuredly leave its increasing maturity, growth, prefection and purity in the hands of Omnipotence, and conclude that the day of grace and the period of hope for China have at length arrived.

Two questions naturally suggest themselves to the meditative mind:—1. How can foreign governments, with such facts as these before them, be induced under any circumstances to prop up by intervention the cause of the Manchow dynasty—which is in this case the cause of moral deterioration and false religion?—2. How is the opium traffic finally to be disposed of in the face of a band of native Patriots and religionists pledged to it's extermination?

We greatly mistake the generosity of the British merchant, if, blindly and selfishly intent on his own wealth, he shrink from the only alternative of seeking in new channels of Chinese trade a substitute for the noxious drug which Tae-ping-wang views as the ruin of his country.

We greatly miscalculate the magnanimity of the Anglo-Indian Government, if they are not found willing to bow to the emergency and seek in far more reproductive, though for the present less financially remunerative, sources of revenue a substitute and compensation for the three millions sterling of the opium monopoly, sacrificed on the altar of Britain's Christian consistency and of China's moral and religious emancipation.

ALTHOUGH for some time past, we have of necessity been obliged to devote a large portion of our space to questions of Local Politics, it has always been our wish during the present important crisis in China, to take a wider range, and endeavour, by looking beyond what more immediately affects ourselves, to present to our readers our views, as to the probable effect, the present remarkable movement in China, must have on our position, towards so large a portion of the Human Race, to whom as yet we have been only known in order to be misrepresented.

Before diverging, however, into so interesting a field of probability, speculation, and doubt, we feel it a duty we owe to the community to defer so pleasing a task, in order to notice with considerable regret the style and tone of the Notification issued last week, by H. B. M.'s Consul, when calling to the notice of British subjects, the cause of the late inroad on the Foreign settlement, by a large body of Imperialist troops.

We have no desire to justify any act, which for the sake of individual profit, could heedlessly risk the lives and property of the whole community; and a few simple lines embodying this opinion, would we are sure have only placed upon record the feelings entertained by every good member of Society resident at this Port.

But from an official position of supposed superiority, to issue a lengthy Notification, couched in language, which is unnecessary, and containing expressions which are unusual, and holding out threats which are as impolitic as they are impossible; can only tend to alienate the affections of the well-disposed, and alarm the timid, and in a small *family* community like this, H. B. M.'s Consul (so long resident amongst us) would find under similar circumstances, an appeal to the better feelings of humanity, an easier and pleasanter mode of obtaining the end in view, than by penning pungent paragraphs, drawn more from imagination than memory.

WE have just read the leader of the *China Mail* of 3rd instant, taking us to task for the part we took in publishing the letter of Lew to the foreign Consuls, on a breach of neutrality by the American Consul—also the impertinent letter of the said Consul to the Editor of the *China Mail* accompanying it—we have not room nor time to go over the ground again for our present issue, but we will refer such of our readers as are interested in this important question, and the integrity of the motives which guided ourselves in making the remarks we did on the document alluded to, to the comments of *O. P. Q.* in his postscript dated 5th Nov., which is to be found in the *Hongkong Register* of 8th instant, No. 45.

We shall take a deliberate view of the subject in our next week's paper.

IT will be seen by our detailed account of the military operations in Keang-se from the 3d Augt. last up to the 9th Oct., that the loss of various cities is enumerated:—Suy-chow-foo in the western part of the province—Kaou-gnan and Fung-ching; also Keih-guan the prefectural city in the centre of the province, about the end of August—on 15th September last, Yaou-chau-foo, on the borders of the Po-yang lake; Nan-chang, was also besieged.

The last we hear of Chang-fei's the lieut.-governor of Keang-se reports is, that "he had written to the viceroy of Canton to have a reinforcement of several thousand men, sent up into Keang-se with all despatch, in order to prevent the ruin of the province."

Nan-chang-foo the capital of Keang-se has now been besieged upwards of three months, Suy-chow-foo is reported to be retaken but still the rebels retain the other cities against all comers.

The latest *Peking Gazettes* received to the 18th October, announce the further progress of the Rebels to the north-east, within a hundred miles of Peking. They had crossed the river at Kaou-ching and broken down the bridge by which they had traversed it.

WE hear upon good authority that the proposed changes in the Arms of the Volunteers will include a Sword instead of the Bayonet now used. Also that a very superior Musket has been ordered from England. A propos to the subject, the following was found in our "letter Box" this morning:—

Ruskin met Buskin on the Bund to-day,
And unto Buskin, Ruskin thus did say—
"Oh Buskin is a true report which I have heard—
"That every Volunteer's to have a sword—
" And can you for this change a reason give?"
Buskin replied—"'tis true—and as I live
The reason why is plain"—"Then tell me I pray
Said Ruskin"—" Why! that he MAY CUT AWAY!"

SAID BUSKIN.

We stop the press to announce the news which has just reached us, per *Island Queen,* of the evacuation of Amoy, or, as it will be called, its re-capture by the Imperialists. This event occurred on the 11th instant. Several hundred Coolees, not rebels, having fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, a most horrid massacre of them in cold blood was proceeding on the wharves, when, observing it from their vessels, Captains Fishbourne and Vansittart landed men from the *Hermes* and *Bittern,* and with some of the foreign residents, praiseworthily saved the lives of about 300 of the unfortunate wretches.

We have it on good authority that not a single member of the rebels chief's force was captured; —the rebel junks proceeding unmolested out to Sea, *en route* for Shanghae; the retention of which is naturally deemed of more importance than the possession of Amoy.—*Friend of China, Extra,* November 16.

WE learn from good authority that after the evacuation of Amoy by the Rebels, they proceeded to Foo-chow which they easily captured.

WE copy the following from the *Straits Times Extra* on the Eastern question, which now appears more complicated than before:—

So far as one can judge from the latest intelligence relating to the Eastern quarrel, the chances are that war has already commenced between Russian and Turkey, as it does not seem probable that the Sultan however amicably disposed, would be able to restrain the military ardour of his subjects, whose patience has been fairly worn out by the dilatory proceedings of England and France.—Since my last communication the probability of our being able to do any good by our attempt to arrange matters in a friendly way has been completely destroyed by the publication of a note from Russia, in which it is distinctly declared that, in accepting the note drawn up by the Four Powers at Vienna, the Emperor Nicholas never intended to surrender a single jot of his original pretensions; so that while the Four Powers have been pressing the Sultan to accept the note without alteration, and have been assuring him that it contained nothing derogatory to his dignity, or militating against the security of his power, the Emperor of Russia announces that the note, according to his interpretation, gives him all that he requires. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what further steps will be taken by England and France. How diplomacy can manage to settle the affair is beyond my comprehension, now that Austria withdraws from the conference under the plea that joint action is no longer possible. The latest authentic intelligence from Turkey is, that the French and English fleets have left Besika Bay for Constantinople, where their presence is required to protect the European residents, in the event of any popular outbreak, of which great fear was entertained unless the Sultan go to war.

• • • •

Under the influence of the news from the East, foreboding war, and the upward tendency in the grain market, which still continues, the pressure on the money market has become very alarming within the last few days. The fall in the funds has been greater to-day than even on the announcement of the French Revolution in 1848. Last Saturday Consols closed at 95¼. This morning opened at 93¼, and at one time they touched 91. Next week, we fear, will witness a serious panic. —*(Straits Times own correspondent.)*

That there is a split in the Cabinet on the Russian question which will probably result in Lord Aberdeen's retiring from office, and the accession of Lord Palmerston to the Foreign Secretaryship seems almost conclusive.

The cholera has committed great ravages in Newcastle and Gateshead.

The visitation of cholera has not extended much farther than Newcastle and Gateshead, up to the present date, but it has been far more fatal in both these towns than in 1848-9. In Newcastle the number of deaths is threefold what took place at the former period.—*Ibid.*

From a return recently issued by the Board of Trade, it appears, that although our exports of British and Irish produce last year were nearly four millions and a half sterling above those of 1851, our exports to India showed a decrease of £453,789, in declared value, as compared with the previous year.—*Ibid.*

Another outrage has been perpetrated by the Tuscan Government, under the sacred name of law. Miss Cunningham, a young lady belonging to Ayrshire has been arrested on the charge of having circulated Protestant tracts with the intention of proselytizing. The punishment which the new law awards for such an offence is at least five years imprisonment. The news is likely to cause a sensation in England.—*Ibid.*

The P. & O. Company's steam-ship *Ripon,* which left Southampton on the 20th with the bimonhtly mails for India & China, conveys, among other passengers, the Hon. Mayor General Anson, the new commander-in-chief in the Bengal Presidency, and a portion of the surveying engineering staff of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—*Ibid.*

A telegraphic despatch from Southampton, to-day, announces the arrival of the *Euxine* with the Indian mail. Unfortunately the letters will not arrive in time to permit their being answered by this mail.—*Ibid.*

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I have just fallen in with a Canton man, who was for some time a follower of Tae-ping-wang, and who left Nan-king in August last. His account may be considered trustworthy, because it corresponds in its main points with what we know of the state of things there; and it is important, inasmuch as it reveals certain facts with which we were not before acquainted. I do not conceive that the man had any motive for deceiving me, and his statements were delivered with an air of candour which carried with them a conviction of his sincerity. True or not, you have them, as nearly as possible as he delivered them, and you may take them for what they are worth.

When questioned as to the religion of the insurgents, he answered with an air of reverence that they worshipped God (Shang-te). When asked when they did it? he replied, every day, and previous to every meal. He was then requested to repeat something of what they said; when he chanted the doxology, as it is found in the Book of Religious Precepts of Tae-ping-wang, in such a tone and manner as shewed that he was familiar with it. As he had referred to their daily meals, he was asked whether they had sufficient to eat? Abundance, he replied. And whether they had enough to wear? To which he answered, that they had plenty of clothing. He was then asked, how long he had been with them? he said, that he had followed them from Canton, and that his hair had grown three or four inches long. How came it, then, he was asked, as he had enough to eat and to wear; with good instruction, and a prospect of going to Heaven when he died, that he came to leave them. Oh, he replied, a man could not smoke common tobacco, and by no means opium; a man could not gamble, nor drink, nor indulge his lust, nor quarrel, nor steal; and if one did but rail at another he got a bambooing. It was suggested that by urging these as the reasons for leaving, he exposed himself to the suspicion that he was fond of all these bad practices, and thereby laid himself open to just ridicule and reproach. On hearing this, he appeared rather ashamed, and seemed willing, if he could, to retract his expressions. He was then asked, whether he got any pay? to which he replied, not a cash; no pay being dealt out to the troops from one month's end to the other. He was also asked whether he was allowed to enjoy the society of his wife? to which he replied in the negative; adding that the women in Nan-king were all kept in a particular quarter of the city, where there were whole streets of them, but that no men were allowed to approach, under pain of death.

On a subsequent occasion, he was asked whether such a person as Tae-ping-wang actually existed, or whether he was dead, and his image carried about, as some had reported. He said, that he had no doubt that Tae-ping-wang was an actual living man: that he frequently went about in a chair, but so shrouded in deep folds of silk, that the common people could not get a glance at him. The highest officers, however, saw him every night, when they went to consult about affairs of state, and to receive his orders. He was asked whether he had ever heard that Tae-ping-wang had been up to heaven? to which he replied, Certainly—it was commonly reported, and fully believed among his followers. Recurring to the subject of the soldiers receiving no pay, he was asked whether any of them possessed any property of their own? to which he replied, None whatever; and if more than five dollars are found in the possession of any man, he is immediately bambooed, for not having given it up previously. All monies, immediately they were acquired, were instantly to be handed over to the general treasury, and any person secretly hoarding wealth is suspected of treasonable practices. Was there much, then, in the general treasury? oh abundance; heaps upon heaps of untold silver, which was all reserved for the carrying out of the great cause. As no person was allowed to have any private resources, how did they manage, it was asked, when they wanted to buy any thing nice for food? There was no need for that, he said, as the centurion of every company bought what was necessary for the mess, and when it was put on the tables they shared every one alike, the dish of the highest officer being in no way different from that of the meanest soldier. He was then asked, why the men were separated from the the women, and when such separation took place? He said, that during all their progress from Kwang-se, the women fought by the side of the men, and conducted themselves as bravely; but when they arrived at Nan-king, they were separated, because there was no more need for them to engage in warfare. They were therefore kept apart, had their various duties to perform, and were engaged for a great part of the time in learning! Every band of twenty-five women, having an instructress over them. As for the men they were told, it was their business to fight and to work for the present; and when the empire was gained, they might enjoy their wives. But how, it was asked, is each one to find his own, when the war is over, among such a multitude. He replied, every man and woman is regularly registered, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in restoring to every man his rightful partner. He was asked whether there were any secret society men among Tae-ping-wang's followers, specifying the Teen-te-hwuy, San-ho-hwuy, Seaou-taou-hwuy, and others? when he immediately and distinctly replied, that there were none, for Tae-ping-wang put them to death. How did he know that Tae-ping-wang acted thus by the secret society men? he replied, that in the month of May of the present year, he killed three hundred of them. (This accounts for the omission of all reference to the Teen-te-hwuy in the revised edition of Tae-ping-wang's books, which were brought down by Dr. Taylor from Chin-keang. It is possible that he found them an unmanageable set, as their banding together was altogether independent of the religious views entertained by Tae-ping-wang, and so when he felt himself strong enough, he cast them off.) Speaking of learning, he was asked, what books they learned; to which he replied, none other than the books published by Tae-ping-wang; all others were burnt. He was then asked, whether the books of Confucius were burnt likewise? being no scholar he said he could not give a definite answer. He was then asked, whether he had ever been to school, and what books he had then learned. He said, he had only been to school for about a year, when a boy, and the school-master flogged him so grievously that he ran away. During that year what books did he learn? he said, the Ta-heoh and the Chung-yung. Had he ever seen these books in Nan-king? Yes, he said, he had seen them, but they were *altered.* Were books on history permitted? He did not know. What about the books of Buddha? oh every thing belonging to Buddha and Taou, were indiscriminately destroyed: the temples and images were smashed all to pieces, and he supposed that the books of those religionists shared the same fate. As for the priests they dared not shew their faces, and together with gamblers, opium-smokers, and whoremongers were scattered to the four winds. There was no use talking about such, as they were utterly exterminated. He was then asked whether they kept the sabbath? to which he replied, that it was regularly observed; that no work was done on that day, except what was necessary. That they all assembled for public worship in large halls when they knelt down to prayer, and that the chiefs exhorted them. On being asked, who the exhorters were? he mentioned, among others, Lae, at Nan-king. He knew nothing about baptism or the Lord's supper. He was asked, if he had heard much of Jesus? he replied, that he had heard his name frequently, but he was not competent to detail what he heard. He was then asked, what was now his settled opinion—he had been for several months with Tae-ping-wang, and for several months with the Imperialists; which now, honestly speaking, did he prefer? He looked round, and asked if no one was near, and whether we would accuse him? We replied, there was no danger. Upon which he exclaimed, with emphasis, I am for Tae-ping-wang. Why, then, it was again asked, did he leave him? Because, said he, I had a brother among the Imperialists, and I wanted to see him; in order to accomplish this I went out secretly; my brother then had my head shaved, and reported that I was a distressed subject of the emperor, who had been deceived into following the insurgents. I was then taken into the pay of the imperialists, and was afraid to go back, lest I should lose my head.

What an extraordinary view does the above present of the insurgent army? What a moral revolution? To induce 100,000 Chinamen, for months and years together, to give up tobacco, opium, lust and covetousness; to deny themselves in lawful gratifications, and, what is dearer to a Chinaman's heart than life itself, to consent to live without dollars, and all share and share alike, braving death in its worst form, and persevering therein without flinching. There may be defective teaching among them, there may be errors of a greater or less magnitude—but if what is above detailed be true—or the half of it—it is confessedly a moral revolution—it is the wonder of the age.—Yours truly,

W. H. MEDHURST.

THE following is part of a leader copied from our great contemporary the *Times,*—and is a good tail-piece to the above most valuable information of our learned contributor:—

The Chinese revolution is in all respects the greatest revolution the world has yet seen. In mere magnitude it comprises a population equal to that of all Europe and all America put together. It unites the chief features of all the great changes that stand out in the history of the world. As a destruction of temples, and idols, and a total change of religion, it recalls to us the early ages of the Christian church, and those later times when the northern nations embraced Christianity in masses. As the extermination of a people, it compares with the great conflicts of races, the irruptions, fusions, expulsions, and returns that occupy the earliest pages of authentic history, and resumed their prominence on the decline and fall of Rome. As a total change of system, and an opening of China to foreigners, it so far does in a day the usually slow work of modern civilization. This mighty change has come so fast on us that we have not yet realized its consequences. So great is the distance of China, and so small the sympathy between it and the rest of the world, that the Emperor of CHINA ranks in figure of speech with his alleged brother the moon, as a being who knows nothing, and of whom nothing is known in this our own sphere, and with whom we have no imaginable concern. In a moment that wall is thrown down, that gulf is filled up, and that veil is rent asunder. China has hitherto been the very type of all that is unchangeable, formal, and slavish; all of a sudden it not only yields, but absolutely falls to pieces at a foreign impulse. But the most marvellous feature of this revolution remains. The means are utterly insignificant. The chief agent appears to be a person who has received some instruction from a missionary, and whose conduct or apparent motives were such that the missionary refused to baptize him. In fact, he seemed to be a mere charlatan.

• • • • • •

The huge balloon has collapsed at the prick of a needle. There is an old saying that every thing has a handle, if we only knew where to find it. For ages it has been the complaint of the civilized world that China had no handle. We could not get at it, or into it, or do anything with it. The result shows that there was a way, nevertheless, for somebody has found it. He has pronounced "Open Sesame," and the everlasting hinges begin to creak, the huge gates begin to turn, the deep recesses of ancient empire are opened to light, we enter, and China becomes part of the world.—*Times,* August 30th, 1853.

HAVING a high respect for the writer of the following letter, we have inserted it with a view to correct an erroneous impression of the tendency of our paper therein alluded to.

So far from desiring "to kindle religious discord and national animosities" it was our object to prevent others doing so, by calling to mind the sad scenes that have in former times been enacted in the name of religion by cruel fanatics.

Our *Roman Catholic* correspondent must bear in mind that one of his own religion—a Frenchman formerly in China—has been communicating statements to the *Times* to prove that Protestant Missionaries have *fomented the Rebellion and urged the slaughter of Romanist converts.* Our correspondent must not therefore be surprised at members of the Protestant communion not brooking such an atrocious accusation not only on their Religion, but on their personal character. They are placed on the defensive and have a plain duty to set public opinion right both on this and on the main question.

Every now and then, we receive intelligence confirmatory of our views ever since we had the first intimation of the nature of the rebellion obtained by means of the trip to Nanking, by H. E. Sir George Bonham, and the letter of Dr. Medhurst and our comments upon it will fully corroborate what we have previously stated.—

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—In times like the present, when so much may yet depend on reciprocal friendship and union amongst Foreigners here, it surely exhibits a great want of judgment on your part, to endeavour to kindle religious discord and national animosities, as you have done in your leading article of last week's issue—and which permit me

to observe, has not even the small merit of being original, the part most offensive to Catholics being an unacknowledged quotation from a speech of Mr. *Drummond's* in the House of Commons.

Is it Mr. Editor—to be wondered at, that the leading Journal of Europe—open to the criticisms of all politicians who take interest in Chinese affairs, should search for the most authentic sources of information on which to ground its reasoning?

And where but from France and her zealous Missionaries, pervading as they do, the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire, is better information to be had?

You perhaps Mr. Editor, may not be aware that these very French Missionaries *have preferred* remaining faithful adherents to the banner of Christ—rather than take *a leading part* in a movement the religious merits of which must be cautiously received, however partial we may be to its supposed political character,—I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Shanghai, 25th November, 1853.

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—As an act of justice, it appears necessary to disabuse the Community of the erroneous impression which may have been created on their minds by H. B. M.'s Consul's statement in his Notification of 17th instant,—"that the" "three large guns were intercepted on their way" "from a Foreign Hong to the City, for the use of" "the Insurgents."—How H. B. M.'s Consul arrives at this conclusion we are at a loss to guess! The state of the case is this—*The Guns belonged to a Foreigner who was taking delivery of them from the Hong, between which and his own premises, they were intercepted*—which fact most materially alters the circumstances of the case, and although every member of the Community must naturally deplore the unfortunate occurrence of the 14th, he must I conceive at the same time admit the bad taste of the remarks contained in the Notification of H. B. M.'s Consul.

In conclusion I would respectfully ask if Guns were not delivered after the capture of the City to the Imperial Government *(on the plea that they were their property)* under the obtained and individual sanction of the British and American Authorities?—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Shanghae, 25th November, 1853.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Heunnae-chaou, member of the cabinet, imperially-appointed to assist in military affairs, and provisionally lieutenant-governor of Keang-soo, issues this proclamation for the information of all.

Whereas the soldiers and volunteers engaged in attacking the Shang-hae rebels, are all required by the various officers who command them to keep within the bounds of the military encampment, and there is no instance of their going outside to create disturbances and plunder property. I, the lieutenant-governor, have heard that in the cities, towns, and villages near to Shang-hae, there are constantly a set of lawless vagabonds, who pretend to be soldiers and volunteers and who disorderly rob and plunder, thereby creating disturbances, and seriously injuring the people: on which account it is incumbent on me to issue this proclamation, and I hereby announce to all you soldiers and people under my jurisdiction, that you people must assemble for military training, and mutually protect each other; and if there should be any recurrence of what has been abovestated, such as the pretending to be soldiers and volunteers, thus coming into the district with the view of creating disturbances,—then you are immediately to seize such, and hand them over to the local magistrates for examination and punishment; if those people dare to presume upon their force, and seek to resist such apprehension, it is permitted to you to beat them to death, and no notice will be taken of it. Do not be in the least afraid, but all of you reverently obey. A special proclamation.

The 3d year of Heen-fung: 10th month, 14th day. (November 14th, 1853.)

Was there ever such a specimen of impudent falsehood, and iniquitous blaming of the wrong parties, as is above exhibited! The harrowing petition from the six villagers is still fresh in the memory of our readers. Almost every foreign inhabitant of this place has had ocular demonstration of the real soldiers and volunteers of the imperial army, with the imperial badge upon their jackets, and the corps to which they belong affixed to their breasts, daily plundering the native houses within a mile or two of the imperial camp, of every thing moveable, so that the cry of the poor has risen up to heaven; and yet the lieutenant-governor says, there is no such thing—it cannot be—the soldiers never leave the camp; and if there be any plunderers, they must be local banditti who disguise themselves as imperial soldiers, and perpetrate these villainies!!!

PEKING GAZETTE.*

Detailed account of the military operations in Keang-se.

The *Gazette* of the 30th of August contains a report from Chang-fei, the lieutenant-governor of Keang-se, detailing various successes over the rebels at Nan-ch'hang, the capital of that province. He says that on the 3rd of August, after the rebels had invested the provincial city about ten days, some part of the wall was broken down, and the rebels attempted to storm the place, but were repulsed with a slight loss. On the 5th of August, the lieutenant-governor attacked the rebel camp; the rebels at first retired, and afterwards advanced, but being taken in flank, a few of them were killed, and about 30 of their houses burnt down. Other troops then came up, and the rebels made a bold resistance, but were finally repulsed with the loss of several hundred men.

The *Gazette* of the 2nd of September, contains another report from Chang-fei, detailing various skirmishes, and the loss of various cities in Keang-se. He says that the rebels after attacking Nan-ch'hang, and sustaining some loss, ventured, on the 10th of August to make an assault at a place south of the city, where they burnt some temples, but were driven back with the loss of about 20 men. On the 14th of August, the imperialists attacked the rebels on the north-east of the city; and on the 17th some reinforcements arrived from Heang-yung, and also from Hoo-nan. It appears however, that another body of the rebels had entered Suy-chow-foo, in the western part of Keang-se province, and had burned some temples and robbed some granaries outside of the district city of Fung-ching; and although this party had been driven back by the troops from Hoo-nan, yet as the rebel boats had been allowed to enter the province, it is evident the emperor says, that the lieutenant-governor must have been backward in making preparations; he therefore, orders Chang-fei to be handed over to the board for punishment.

The *Gazette* of the 7th of September contains a report from Chang-fei, who though deprived of rank was still retained in office, complaining of the sub-prefect of Nan-ch'hang-foo and the secretary of the town of Woo-ching, who had left their offices without leave, while they sent their seals of office by the hand of a third party to the provincial capital. The lieutenant-governor thinks that the posts held by these persons were very important, and when the province was invaded by the rebels, they ought to have defended it; instead of which they deserted their posts on a plea of sickness, which he thinks is all a sham; he therefore recommends that they be dismissed.

The *Gazette* of the 15th September contains another despatch from Chang-fei, which speaks of various skirmishes. He says that the rebels since they laid seige to the capital of Keang-se have sprung several mines, but have not succeeded in taking the city; though they still maintained their position. On the 22nd of August, the auxiliaries from Hoo-nan arrived, by which means the imperial force was materially strengthened, so that on the 28th of August, they were enabled to advance on the enemy in seven divisions, and even to attack their position. The rebels then came out in number about 3 or 4,000, but having been encountered by the troops from Hoo-nan, they lost about 400 men, and retreated. As the imperialists were advancing, two bodies of rebels, each several thousand strong, attacked them on either flank, and the imperial troops, not being able to resist their force, were obliged to retreat; when luckily a man from Hoo-nan led on a body of soldiers, killed a number of the enemy, and compelled them to retire. The report continues that many rebels must have fallen on that day, but acknowledges that the loss on the side of the imperialists was not small. The emperor says that although his generals turned the defeat into a victory, yet they have not been able to destroy the rebel camp, they are therefore to be deprived of rank, but temporarily retained in command.

In the same *Gazette* Chang-fei reports, that the rebels after having invested the provincial capital of Keang-se, for a considerable time, took advantage of a rise in the water of the river, to proceed westward to Suy-chow, where they took the cities of Kaou-guan and Fung-ching. The magistrate of the latter place abandoned the city and ran away, and is therefore dismissed and ordered up for trial. Suy-chow was taken, but afterwards recaptured; on which account the prefect and officer in command are to be deprived of rank, but retained at their post. The magistrate of Kaou-guan is no where to be found.

Further on, in the same *Gazette*, Chang-fei announces that some local banditti had disturbed the district of T'hae-ho, in the southern part of Keang-se province; and that on the 5th of August he sent an intendant of circuit, and the prefect of Nan-ch'hang against them: these, however, proceeded only a certain distance, and meeting with some resistance, returned to the provincial capital; they are therefore deprived of rank, but retained at their post.

The *Gazette* of the second October contains another report from Chang-fei, stating that the rebels had proceeded from T'hae-ho to Wan-guan, on the east side of the river Kan; and that on the 28th of August a division of the rebel army had laid siege to the city of Hing-kwoh, farther eastward, which, however, was well guarded by the military. The rebels during the night scaled the walls of the city, but having been repulsed, they collected themselves close to the city walls to make their observations. On the 31st August, the magistrate of the city assembled 7 or 8,000 men, and attacked the rebels, whom he repulsed with loss, and then burned a part of their camp. The emperor orders the magistrates of the fallen cities to be degraded from rank, but as the siege of the provincial capital is not yet raised, it would be difficult to supply their places, he therefore allows them still to retain their command.

The same *Gazette* contains another report from Chang-fei, stating that the rebels in Keang-se surrounded and took the prefectural city of Keih-guan, in the centre of the province. The prefect named Wang-pun-woo at first led a party of soldiers to the top of the walls, where he defended the city for several days, and killed many of the rebels. But as the rebels were committing outrages in the neighbourhood he headed a party of troops to go and attack them: when after killing upwards of a hundred, and capturing a dozen, he fell into a snare that was laid for him by the rebels, and being deserted by his followers, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell after having cut down several rebels with his own hand. The emperor admires his bravery, for defending the walls for five days and nights, and then venturing on the attack in which he fell: he therefore orders him to be buried with the honors due to an intendant of circuit, and directs that a temple be erected on the spot, in order that sacrifices may be offered to his manes, for the comfort of his departed spirit. Some of his servants who fell with him, are also to have tablets in the said temple. But with respect to the captain who commanded the troops at Keih-guan, and who failed to come to the aid of the prefect, merely sending a serjeant, with a few men to his assistance, the emperor orders that he be degraded and ordered up under arrest for trial, where he is to be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of the law.

The same *Gazette* contains another report from Chang-fei, stating that the rebels had taken Yaou-chaou, on the borders of the Po-yang lake, in the eastern side of Keang-se. It seems that the prefect of that city, named Hoo-ching-jin, leading on the magistrate of Po-yang city, named Shin-yen-king, and the magistrate of Loh-ping, named Le-jin-yuen, together attacked the rebels, and killed a great number. Shin-yen-king, with his own hand killed several long-haired rebels, one wearing a yellow jacket; and Le-jin-yuen also killed several long-haired rebels; but both these worthies being overpowered by numbers, fell in the conflict. The emperor commiserates their fate exceedingly, and orders a temple to be erected for the purpose of sacrificing to their manes. It appears also that when the rebels came to Ping-loh, the family of Le-jin-yuen, railed at the thieves, and were by them put to death, or committed suicide. The emperor, therefore, commands that the father, mother, wife, younger brother, three sisters, the concubine, and male and female servants of Le-jin-yuen, should all have tablets in a temple to be erected to the memory of that devoted servant of the crown, at Ping-loh. The prefect of Yaou-chaou-foo, not having been able to prevent the capture of the city is to be deprived of official rank, but retained in his situation.

In the same *Gazette*, Chang-fei makes an application for money, which the emperor refers to the board of revenue.

The *Gazette* of the 7th of October, contains another report from Chang-fei, stating that on the 21st and 23d of September the troops engaged in defending the provincial capital (Nan-ch'hang) attacked the rebel force, and killed a great number, taking about a dozen of their vessels and some guns: after which the rebels embarked on board the remainder of their vessels and sailed away: so that the seige of Nan-ch'hang was raised.* The emperor remarks on this, that after a siege of 90 days, the provincial capital is at length relieved, owing to the exertions and perseverance of Chang-fei, and the generals engaged with him, and although they have not utterly exterminated the rebels, yet having raised the siege, they deserve some reward: Chang-fei is, therefore, to be restored to his rank, and the general is to have a peacock's feather. It seems also that some troops from Hoo-nan have arrived for the purpose of retaking Leih-guan, but whether or not they succeeded does not appear. The two district cities of Guan-fuh, and T'hae-ho were, however, retaken.

The same *Gazette* contains another report from Chang-fei, in which he details more circumstantially the loss of Yaou-chow: which happened it seems on the 15th and 16th of September. In the course of the report, however, the lieutenant-governor intimates that the provincial capital was still besieged.

In the *Gazette* of the 9th of October, Chang-fei appears again, detailing some circumstances regarding the death of the prefect of Keih-guan-foo, which happened on the 30th of August. The lieutenant-governor concludes by saying, that he has written to the viceroy of Canton, to have a reinforcement of several thousand men, sent up into Keang-se with all despatch, in order to prevent the ruin of the province.

* The probability is that some portion of the insurgents had left Nan-ch'hang, for the purpose of attacking Yaou-chaow; this the lieutenant-governor calls "raising the siege."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 173.)

A plate about 18 inches square is also in use among the insurgents, by whom copies were issued when the city was taken, to the tradesmen living inside, on the payment of several dollars, as a pass to secure them from molestation, and procure for them the free liberty of entrance and egress at the city gates. It is a rude delineation of a city or camp with four gates, north, south, east and west, inside of which are portrayed a variety of objects, presenting to the eye of the uninitiated; a strange conglomeration of Confucian cosmogony, Buddhist idolatry, and modern history veiled in cyphers.

Round the outside is a border about two inches wide, on which are inscribed the following verses:—

The intention of the blood-dropping contract, is originally on account of the Ming.
In the city of Muh-yang, the heroes are collected together.
When first beginning to enter on life, the *(Hung chiu)* world was my desire.
I took the oath to decapitate the Tartars, and not return to the Tsing.
At the first, the five ancestors on the day they were checked and oppressed,
In continued connexion passed over the winding entrance to Chang-sha.
In the Kaou ke* monastery they contemplated revenge;
Before their celestial intentions were matured, they were oppressed by the mercenary soldiers.
The five men each took a province, and each a separate lodge;
Resolving at the end of twice ninety years again to exterminate the Tsing.
In the White Stork† cave they themselves drew up a document,
And the divisions were illustrated in the Pavilion of the Cultivation of virtue.
On the earthen vessel was clearly determined, Duke, Marquis, and Earl.
By "the enlarged transformations of the three great ones,"‡ the brethren are connected.
The waters of Hung flowing abroad extend to the four seas.
The divisions of the black, red, pink, white, and green are clearly marked.
Muh, Leih, Tow, She,§ are placed on the right and left.
In the outer divisions are Sun and Tang, sun, moon, and stars.
Within are stored up Heaven and Earth, and Hung Ying is the mark.
San and *Show* are assembled in harmony together in the celestial court;
While the disciples of Hung all stand connected at the side.
The great *Pang*, that noble bird will again reinstate the Ming;
The five men, each in his province will call together the brethren
From first to last, the five lodges in once ninety are completed,
When the south of Keang-soo combines its military force, hills and rivers will be moved.
The Dragon, Tiger, Tortoise and Serpent|| will exterminate the Ta-tsing.
The combined transformations of the Tsing and Ming complete four nines.
Four and nine, three and seven, denote prosperity in the assembly.
At one and six, Fuh-kien opens, with Kan-suh and Shen-se.
At two and seven, Canton returns, and Hoo-kwang is perfected.
At three and eight, Kwang-se, Yun-nan and Kwei-chow consult.
At four and nine, there are the troops of Keang-nan and Sze-chuen.
At five and ten,¶ are Kae-fung in Ho-nan, together with Shan-tung.
At the end of all, when the work is completed, there is the witness at the waist;
The five men all keep this signal concealed on their persons;
That in future, when the time arives, they may manifest their true feelings.

Ode on Preserving the second Pass.

The guard of the second pass is Ching Ke-yew,
He has come for the special purpose of joining our connexion and exterminating the Manchus.
When the teacher with the loose hair comes to rouse the men,
He will collect the five rivers together with the nine great waters.

Ode on Preserving the Pass.

The guard of the first pass Mei Too-lung
Stands erect in the right hand hall examining the heroes;
Those who have iron galls and copper livers are permitted to enter our ranks,
But if traitorous hearts venture here, their lives are not of long duration.
The peach and plum blossoms are opened, and the branches are covered with leaves.
The hair of my head is not yet dry, having lately come into the world;
Ten thousand times have I looked for the *patriotic* brethren to come and instruct me;
Remembering the commencement, when I saw Hung.

General Tea-drinking ode.

As the changes in the colour of the tea are originally without end;
So my talents are originally common-place, and my attainments imperfect.
Now that two brethren have come with ingenious questions,
May I trouble you to instruct me in two or three particulars.

The five colour coverlet ode.

The five colour yellow bound single coverlet,
Thirty-six wide and seventy long,
Is for the brethren of the ten thousand branches of the Hung family;
Therefore they take this coverlet as a memorial to lay on the heart and reins.

Ode on the waters of the three rivers of Lo.

The fountain of the waters of the three rivers, arises from the excellence of the heart;
Washing and puryfying the heart and limbs, to build Muh-yang.
The true heart that consumes aright, obtains the the happiness of long life,
But the traitorous heart that consumes to excess, is lost amid the waters.

Ode on preserving the Fire pots.

Heaven sent down the grandson, who could eat [illegible]
But we happily obtained the priest of Tang to save our persons;
The true dragon has come to preserve us from the transit of the fire-pots;
Revolving on the pivot, Heaven and earth will revert to the Ming.

The Canton twelve line stanza.

Obedient to Heaven, and in harmony with the seasons, our commencement is from our two parents.
Heaven and earth have no private motives; these originate with men.
Throughout the two capitals and the thirteen provinces,
Religious teachers and military generals again form two divisions;
The military heroes at the call, come forward from every quarter;
They come to serve the Ming dynasty, and to honour the sovereign prince.
At a future day, when collected together, all will receive dignities and emoluments.
The felicitous star will encircle with its protection our prince and his ministers.
In places of resort, a separation will be observed between the houses and lands of Manchus and Chinese.
The multitude of the people will stand at ease and rest composed:
Heaven and earth preserving the circle, the Ming will again revert;
And the exemplary courage of the lower camp will fix Heaven and earth.

At the upper border, are ten flags with the characters San, Show, Ho, Ho, Tung, and Lung, Hoo, Kwei, Shay, Hwuy, one on each. There are also outlines of a Fir, a Cypress, a Peach and a Plum tree; besides a suspended lantern called the "Lantern of Hung," and a lamp with seven lights, called the "Seven star lamp." On the lower border, there is an upright tablet with the inscription "Inner land of Tae-ping."* Another has "Rigidly apprehend loose vagabonds." There are also 2 pillars bearing the inscription "*Kae-yin*† year, 7th month, 25th day, at the hour of *Chow*‡." On each of the four gateways, is the name of a "great general;" that on the west is Han Fuh; on the north Le Chang-teen, on the east Han Ming, and on south Ching Teen.

Immediately within the lower or east gate, is an upright frame with a bell suspended in the centre. On the frame is inscribed "Circle of Heaven and Earth;" on the bell is "Original merit of establishing the dynasty." Above this are two stanzas as follow,—

On preserving the circle of Heaven and Earth.

The Cœlo-terrestrial protector Woo Hwan-urh,
Enters straight the gate of Hung, to guard the city pond:
When the yellow flowers disappear, the red flowers open out;
The children of Hung in successive generations, connect ten thousand branches in their bond.

Ode on selling fruit.

There are fruits of five colours in Muh-yang;
Thousands of men are seen to pass, ten thousand men partake;
The loyal and *patriotic* buy and come and eat;
But the disloyal and unpatriotic are not allowed to taste.

In the centre of the enclosure, is an annular figure, above which is the name "Hall of the Loyal." In the middle of this figure, is the *Tae-keih*§ composed of the *Yin* and *Yang*; outside this is a circle composed of the eight trilinear diagrams of the Yih-king; outside this again is another circle, having the same stanza contained in the outer octagon of the Shanghae seal, with some slight variations; the arrangement of the four lines is also different. Round the outside at equal distances, are five projecting figures, each marked *fang* "lodge;" to four of these are attached respectively the four terms in the angles of the Shanghae seal.

(To be continued.)

* 高溪寺 Kaou-ke monastery, where the five priests sought a lodging after leaving Chang-sha. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 2, p. 289.

† 白鶴洞 White stork cave. There was one Chin Kinnan of the White stork hill who used to go up and down through the country pretending to speak upon reason, but really in search of honest men. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 2, p. 290.

‡ 參太宏化 *San tae hung hwa.* These are the four characters which are pasted on the doors of the houses in the city, but without the supplementary portions. The meaning is doubtful.

§ 木立斗世 These are the four characters giving the length of the reigns of the Manchu emperors.

|| 龍虎龜蛇 These four characters are used symbolically for West, East, North and South.

¶ The numbers employed here are evidently borrowed from the Yih-king, "In the Ho-too, an ancient figure much esteemed by the Chinese, composed of the nine digits arranged in a particular manner, 4 and 9 are placed together at the right hand side. In another figure called Lo-shoo, in which the digits are differently arranged, 3 and 7 form the left and right sides respectively. In the ninth chapter of the Appendix to the Yih-king, written by Confucius, the passage occurs,—"Each number has its proper combination," on which the commentator says, "Possessing their combinations means that 1 unites with 6, 2 with 7, 3 with 8, 4 with 9, and 5 with 10," but the application of these numbers in the present instance is not very obvious.

* The lodge room.

† The cyclical characters corresponding to the year 1674, when the society was established.

‡ From 1 A.M. to 3 A.M.

§ According to the system propounded in the Yih-king, the *Tae-keih* or supreme physical principle generated 2 models *Yin* and *Yang*, the inferior and superior, or female and male principles of nature; these 2 models generated the four images *Tae-Yin*, *Tae-Yang*, *Seaou-Yin* and *Seaou-Yang*, or Moon, Sun, Stars and Planets; and the 4 images generated the *Pa-kwa* or 8 diagrams, from whence emanated all material creation.

Having once more a little space for the consideration of a few topics besides the hitherto all-absorbing subject of that Chinese Revolution—we hasten to complete the valuable paper of Mr. Leon Faucher, on the Currency—commenced many months since.—

FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,

TOME QUINZIEME, 15TH AUGUST, 1852,

BY M. LEON FAUCHER,

ON THE PRODUCTION AND DECURRENCY OF GOLD.

(Translated from the French, for this Paper.)

(Continued from No. 151.)

The extraordinary abundance of gold does not then present indications of long continuance. It is a sudden invasion we have to deal with; it is not, as far as we can judge at present, the reign of one metal that is about to dethrone another. Nevertheless a very decided fall in the value of gold in regard to that of silver must infallibly result, without the activity that appears to have taken place in the silver mines. Other causes of a secondary nature have combined and may still concur to neutralise the effect of this inundation.

It is of little avail to ascertain to what amount the annual production of the precious metals will rise, if we do not examine also the proportions in which they are distributed between the two hemispheres. Silver occupies a regular traffic, and, issuing from long continued sources, it is almost exclusively exchanged in Europe for the products of the soil and of industry. The gold of California, on the contrary, an unexpected treasure that has started up in a new country, was necessarily absorbed in the first instance by the wants of the local circulation; a new society forming itself in the midst of a desert country, it was imperative that it should create means of exchange, a currency in fact. After the necessities of California, those of the United States were the first to be imposed. The United States had laboured for some years to make the precious metals re-enter their monetary circulation. The gold imported from California has powerfully contributed to operate this reflux. Silver money circulates in very small quantities in the American Union. They coin gold there in pieces of 20, 10, or 5 and even 1 Dollar. Out of 4 to 500 millions harvested in the three first years scarcely 70 to 75 millions have been sent to Europe. The movement of importation in 1851 began to be more sensible. According to the accounts published in the American journals of the quantities of gold despatched from the ports of New York and New Orleans, Europe should have received last year (1851) 200 millions of francs or 8,000,000 £ sterling.

The same result is obtained by starting from other data. The mint of London, that strikes usually 2 millions sterling of gold pieces, and which in 1850 struck only 1,492,000 £ sterling, augmented its operations in 1851, coining 4,200,000 £ sterling (more than 105 millions of francs). One half this value must have been from Californian Gold. In the same year, the mint of Paris struck gold pieces to the value of 269,709,570 francs, nearly 100 millions of which was from the conversion of Dutch Williams into French money. In considering the German coinage, which is restricted within sums of small importance, we again find the approximative figure of 200 millions for the gold received from California. If we can judge by the activity of our own mint, the importation of 1852 will be lower so far than that of 1851, for we have only struck 14 millions in gold pieces during the first three months.

Australia regularly sends sufficiently large quantities of Gold to England; but one part of what that producing country exports in gold dust and nuggets returns thither in the form of money. Several vessels have recently sailed from London freighted with 200,000 £ sterling, at a time too when England had hardly received 800,000 £ sterling both from Sydney and Melbourne. Large sums will be imported there in the form of plate and jewellery. The more the riches of that Colony augment, the more will it employ gold in its monetary circulation as well as in articles of luxury. The country of production will undoubtedly be the chief country also of its consumption.

Besides, although the precious metals abound in the London Market, Australian gold sold there towards the month of June, for 4 £ 2 shillings sterling the ounce. This high price is explained by the exigencies of the continent of Europe. Europe contains two hundred millions of inhabitants, scarcely one half of which is adequately provided with metallic currency. It will certainly require an addition of several million francs to the quantities now circulating amongst civilised nations in order to place the medium of exchange amongst the greater part of them on the same footing that is now participated by France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and Great Britain. We know that only industrious nations require a great deal of gold and silver because they only transact business. Abundance of production precedes and solicits that of money. Riches should exist in a State before the sign that manifests them and which renders them saleable, but it cannot be denied at the same time that the circulation of the precious metals stimulates in a high degree the creation of riches: it acts in like manner with the means of transport which, by opening up opportunities and extending the circle of sale, gives value to produce. One half of Europe has but an unimportant commerce and draws forth but a small part of the natural resources of the soil; it has neither industry nor credit. Gold and silver are replaced, in those half-civilized countries, by a paper money

☞ See next page (68).

often without credit or value, in every case, beyond its frontier.

Austria has just concluded, partly at Frankfort partly at London, a loan for 3 millions and a half £ sterling, which is chiefly intended to raise its paper money from the discredit it has sunk into, by affording means of resuming its payments in specie. This will be the first step towards the restoration of a metallic currency, which had disappeared to such an extent from the circulation that they divided into four pieces the inferior bank bills in order to make payments. Prussia, Poland, Russia and Turkey, experience in various degrees the same difficulties as Austria. Before all these hungry markets are thoroughly provided with gold and silver, it will be needful to pour out the treasures of Siberia, Australia, and the two Americas for many years into the continent of Europe.

The scarcity of gold had restricted its use, in France especially, even to payments of a pretty high amount. Since it has become more common, it has been coined in pieces of 10 francs, which are much sought for as they are very convenient. These coins seem destined to replace part of the silver which uselessly encumbers circulation. It is calculated that Bank bills of 200 and 100 francs had economised several hundred millions in the use of the precious metals. Ten francs pieces in gold, by entering into circulation, employed a portion of the superabundant gold and consequently will liberate a considerable portion of silver. The demand for silver will diminish then by all the quantity that the circulation is augmented in gold. Daily payments will gain both facility and safety. Silver makes up the odd payments in gold, as gold does in bank bills. This takes place in England, where silver circulates in so small quantities, that the mint of London, which struck in 1850 to the amount of 1,492,000 £ sterling in gold coin, only issued 130,000 £ sterling (3,260,000 francs) in silver money. The same year, 86 millions in silver pieces were issued by the French mint.

(To be continued.)

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—November 3, Parana.
New York—October 29, Ala, (Am.)
Sydney—October 29, Menam—November 1, Marchioness of Londondery.
Hongkong—October 30, Herselia, (Am.)—November 3, Clyde—10, Audax—11, Nymph—19, Great Britain—24, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)
Amoy—November 1, Eliza Ann.
Lookong—November 18, Audax.
Ningpo—November 7, Spec—17, Nymph—20, Confucius, (A. str.)

DEPARTURES FOR

London—October 29, James Armstrong—31, Typhoon, (Am.)—November 2, Panic—7, Countess of Seafield—11, Mystery, (Am.)
New York—October 29, Hussar, (Am.)—November 3, Huntingdon, (Am.)—19, Star of the Union, (Am.)—19, Wings of the Morning, (Am.)
Boston—Nov. 13, Fleetwood, (Am.)—
California—October 31, Tartar, (Am.)
Sydney—October 31, Emu—Nov. 14, Mandarin.
Hongkong—October 29, Living Age, (Am.)—29, Brenda, (Am.)—November 1, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—20, Nymph—21, Audax.
Macao—October 29, Robert, (Aus.)
Amoy—October 28, Gambia—Nov. 12, Syren, (Dut.)—
Foochow—October 28, Vancouver, (Am.)—November 8, Walter, (Sw.)
Lookong—November 11, Audax—13, Nymph.
Ningpo—Nov. 13, Confucius, (Am. str.—13, Spec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER, 1853.

WET and disagreeable weather continued up to the 22d when a manifest change took place in the state of the atmosphere. During the night between the 22dd and 23rd the indication of the thermometer closely approached the freezing point, and the weather has continued more or less clear and cold ever since. The average temperature of the week even descending below the mean of three years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
19	S.	30.25	30.43	30.16	57.0	55.0	52.0	N.E.	N.N.E.	0.10	0.14
20	S.	30.22	30.36	30.13	56.0	55.0	53.0	E.N.E.	N.	0.35	0.00
21	M.	30.26	30.32	30.18	56.0	53.0	54.5	E. to N.N.W.	E.S.E	0.01	0.05
22	Tu.	30.42	30.19	30.38	48.5	49.0	56.0	N.N.W.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.06	0.29
23	W.	30.42	30.20	30.35	43.0	33.0	57.0	W.N.W.	W. to N.W.	0.00	0.08
24	Th.	30.34	30.30	30.28	45.5	38.0	54.0	N.W. to N.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	F.	30.36	30.48	30.28	49.0	38.0	49.0	N.N.W. to E.N.E.	N.N.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 26th Nov., 1853.]				Mean	50.7		53.6		Total	0.52	0.56

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 19	Great Britain	B. ship	492	Pinel	Hongkong	Oct. 28	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 20	Confucius	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Ningpo	Nov. 18	Ballast	Russell & Co.
„ 20	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Lookong	Nov. 18	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 24	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	266	Jamieson	Hongkong	Nov. 17	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agnet.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*;—1st Class,—Miss Baylies, Mrs. Baylies, Child, and servants, —Messrs. D. Johnston, and servant, T. A Mudigo, G. Barnet, and servant, A. Heard, C. D. Mugford, and servant, Jas. Bowman, and 2 servants, G. H. Lamson, E. J. Marsh, and servant, W. Crampton, Sudhakirake, and 3 servants, A. Burne, and Lieutenant Stokes.—2d Class,—Ahoy servant, Foonshing.—on Deck—3 Passengers, (native).

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 19	Star of the Union	A. ship	1050	Willis	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 19	Wings of the Morning	A. ship	915	Lovell	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
„ 20	Nymph W.	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 21	Audax W.	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 21	Menam	B. bark	472	Andrew	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ala		Oct. 29	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Argonaut		Oct. 13	A. ship	575	Hale	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Bay State		Sep. 26	A. ship	600	Simmons	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Clyde	820	Nov. 3	B. ship	753	Murdock	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Eliza Ann	819	Nov. 1	B. bark	286	Smellie	Watson and Co.		
Eydrossle		Oct. 26	D. bark	298	Barneveld	Watson and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Great Britain		Nov. 19	B. ship	492	Pinel	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Herselia		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Smith, King and Co.		
Lady Mary Wood		Nov. 24	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.	Hongkong	30th Inst.
M. of Londondery	817	Nov. 1	B. ship	809	Williams	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Parana	821	Nov. 3	B. ship	326	Pringle	Reiss and Co.	Sydney	Early
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Willem de Eerste		Oct. 1	D. ship	686	Niedfeld	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down hulk	

Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.,	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	818	135	Com. J. S. Ellman,	1845 Comm'ned.	220
—American.—							
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker,	1850	..
—French.—							
Cassini,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	125	Capt. F. De Plas,		
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..		Capt. Beaudean.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Confucius,	Liverpool	511	June 24	3,177,621	231,763	2,390	....	....
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	Aug. 17	3,421,550	47,220	670	500	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct);	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,831
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	410
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,719
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,961

* By Invoice weights—Including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*,

From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N'kens Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	....	....	404,000	31	....	....	....
„ 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	....	....	292,200	1,636	....	54	....
„ 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	....	....	157,720	517	....	....	....
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	....	....	380,000	3,061	....	....	....
„ 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	....	....	11
„ 23	Lancastrian,	591	London	....	....	455,000	1,053	....	75	....
„ 25	Geffrard,	337	London	....	....	275,000	864	....	....	....
„ 31	Eclipse,	393	London	....	....	343,500	254	....	44	....
„ 31	Norna,	392	London	....	....	56,000	2,616	....	50	....
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	....	....	250,100	639	....	90	....
„ 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	....	....	500,000	....	....	....	....
„ 13	Cherokee,	278	London	....	....	315,000	555	....	....	....
„ 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	....	....	362,437	....	....	....	....
„ 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool	....	....	396,000	474	....	....	....
„ 27	Sea Witch,	336	London	....	....	309,000	....	....	....	....
„ 28	Cambalu,	536	London	....	....	464,733	1,305	....	....	....
„ 28	James Scott,	340	London	....	....	326,148	....	....	....	....
„ 29	Kingston,	843	London	....	....	698,733	1,392	....	....	....
„ 29	John Knox,	296	London	....	....	223,162	705	....	....	....
„ 29	Torrent,	649	London	....	....	921,000	470	....	....	....
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London	....	....	339,129	20	....	101	....
„ 20	Menelus,	509	London	....	....	492,201	295	....	....	....
„ 19	Golden State,	1400	London	....	....	1,150,000	86	....	....	....
„ 29	James Armstrong,	441	London	....	....	515,360	84	....	....	....
„ 31	Typhoon,	1014	London	....	....	1,200,000	420	....	....	....
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London	....	....	405,800	142	....	....	....
„ 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London	....	....	318,884	541	....	....	....
„ 11	Mystery,	1150	London	....	Estd	950,000	929	....	....	....
„ 21	Menam,	472	London	....	....	405,000	716	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	531	....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	653	....
„ 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	581	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	814	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	....	....	120,000	....	....
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	....	....	180,872	....	....
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	....	....	373,700	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 18	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	....	1,813	....	451	....	4,096	220,547	....	....	....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,523
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	....	....	....	....	....	....	605,400	10½	....
„ 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279	....	....	....	....	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
„ 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	....	....	....	....	368,500	996,500	167	....
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200	....	....	....	....	114,200	875,200	81	....
„ 18	Geetoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	....	6,000	2,800	....	95,500	678,600	....	....
„ 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400	....	10,000	....	....	11,400	599,500	....	....
„ 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	*52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200	....	....	40,400	....	117,600	754,600	....	4,310
„ 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000	....	....	....	....	155,000	793,500	....	....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	452,800	16	513
„ 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ 19	Wings of the Morning	915	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk.* *Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,030	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* *Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,641	16,911	3,571	10,748,577	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,335
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* *Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	334

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk* *Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,408	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1852-53, in — „	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1852-53, ... Increase,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Decrease,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co., *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday*, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]